

EUROPE.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Another Great Battle Fought—The Austrians Defeated—The Advance in Italy—Austria's Report of Her Condition—Situation Summed Up—London and Paris, Etc.

We have received advices from Europe to the evening of the 16th inst.—

The intelligence which we publish to day from Europe is important. The efforts of Napoleon to secure an armistice seem to have failed entirely, and the Emperor acts as if he had been perfectly paralyzed by the success of the Prussians. It is evident that only the most important concessions will induce William to pause in his career of unprecedented military success.

The battle of Aschaffenburg, where the Federal army was so completely defeated by the Prussians, took place near the town of that name, situated twenty-three miles east of Frankfurt, at the junction of the railroads from Frankfurt and Darmstadt, and on the right bank of the river Main. The Prussians were under the command of the Duke of Nassau, the free city of Frankfurt, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, together with a number of other contingents.

The latest telegrams from Austria show important changes in the military situation. The Prussian headquarters have been advanced to Brunn, a fortified city of 50,000 inhabitants, about thirty miles from Vienna on the line of the railroad. The Prussians have also occupied Brunn, another fortified city, about 40 miles northeast of Brunn, on the railroad from Breslau to Vienna. Another column had occupied Irlau, a town of 17,000 inhabitants, about 100 miles northeast of Brunn. These three columns converging upon Vienna will meet before its walls.

The Austrian army had evacuated Brunn, fallen back upon the line of the Danube, and were before Vienna. The Emperor had announced that he would endeavor to effect a direct attack upon the capital by confronting the Prussians at Floredoff, a small village on the railroad to Olmutz, and four miles north of Vienna. Aspern and Wagram, where two of the great battles of Napoleon were fought in 1805, may, however, become the scene of new battles. Aspern is a small village five miles northeast of Vienna; Wagram is eleven miles northeast of Vienna.

The War in Italy—Occupation of Padua

Cialdini has occupied Padua and Vicenza, towns on the line of railroad to Vienna. The Austrians in Venice, except those in Venice, still have no railway communication with Vienna, so that, unless Cialdini is dislodged, the Austrians cannot render aid in the impending battle with the Prussians.

Cialdini's occupation of Padua and Vicenza cuts off the Austrian army in the Quadrilateral from reinforcing the troops at Vienna, for these towns are upon the only line of railroad by which the Austrians could effect a rapid concentration. Padua is a fortified city with a population of 33,000, and Vicenza 33,000.

The Condition of Austria Reviewed by an Austrian.

VIENNA, July 8.—In the course of a week we have lived years, and the multitude of events changes the situation with lightning speed. The reports from the Northern army were dreadful; they produced the impression of a disaster such as hitherto was unknown with Austrian armies, and according even to Prussian reports, did not actually occur in the battle of Koniggratz (Sadowa). The several parts of the army are joining again, and will assemble under the walls of Olmutz to-morrow. Benedek sought death in the battle, Ramming and Gablenz, according to latest reports, have proved themselves worthy of their good name. Of the Austrian soldiers public opinion is everywhere convinced that they fight heroically. This fame will not be lessened by the campaign in Bohemia. But the tactical dispositions of the Commander-in-Chief, the command of several certain corps d'armee, and the management and arrangement of the staff, were exceedingly faulty. Nevertheless, the loss of one battle could never have had so depressing effects if our rulers had been conscious that they are the representatives of the public spirit, borne up by the confidence of the people. However ingenious, experienced, and well meaning a statesman may be to-day, without a broad connection with the citizens; and without the consciousness that he is but the collective expression of their wants and desires, he can do little or nothing for his country. The policy of the mere balancing of forces does no longer suffice; want of initiative and of development, destruction of character and of material means, is the consequence. Austria, therefore, must make her election; it may not be easy, but put off it can now only be for a few weeks. History and the nature of things point us to the fact that Vienna and Pesth are the constitutional centres of the Empire; in other territories we must advance to a similar grouping and arrangement of nationalities as exist in Switzerland. But of this hereafter. For the present there is yet in Hungary an untouched stream of power and manliness; this to free from the ban should be our next task. And in other territories we must advance to a similar grouping and arrangement of nationalities as exist in Switzerland. But of this hereafter.

The headquarters of the Prussian army, under the King, have been advanced to Brunn. It was reported to be in possession of the Prussians.

Situation of the Austrian Army.

The Times of the 18th says:—Whatever forces the Austrian Government may have succeeded in gathering around Vienna, it is still doubtful whether it will itself be equal to the task of withstanding the victorious Prussians, who, according to all calculations, should assemble before Vienna to-morrow or the day after. If anything was needed to render the Austrian position hopeless, it was the tidings of the irreparable disaster at Aschaffenburg, which must have reached Vienna.

The Great Battle to be Fought Under the Walls of Vienna.

Pressed by a denunciation from the Viennese municipality, inquiring the Emperor's pleasure in regard to the defenses of Vienna, the Emperor at once removed the people's apprehensions by answering that Vienna would be treated as an open city, and added that he would think his military operations to a defense of the city of the Danube, a plan which might bring the Prussian attack on Floredoff, a village two or three miles from the gates of Vienna, where the Austrians have an entrenched camp as a *de-la-pa* post. Should the Prussians, however, resolve to attack Vienna, they would certainly attempt to cross the river at several points, and in case of success the "open city" would unavoidably fall into their hands.

A feeling of discouragement into which the Austrian army has been thrown by the repeated losses in Bohemia, *The Times* believes will deter the Emperor from a final encounter so close to the capital, and trusts that before the Prussians shall be ready for the onset, the interview between the two monarchs will take place, which might have been more opportunely held on the morrow of the disaster of Koniggratz.

The Situation.

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Success, justice demands that; but in justice to ourselves, we are bound to say that it belongs to a school particularly repugnant to me, "Sensational" is but a mild, inexpressive term when applied to the "situations," which set at defiance all dramatic rules, and boldly ignore all probabilities or even possibilities. The scenery, however, is not added to the scene, a person's triumph of scenic art; the electric light effects are very fine, and the dresses and stage appointments magnificent. One great attraction seems to be the frantic Bohemian ballet, and the French grotesque dancers, imported from Paris for the occasion, who execute some of the most fantastic movements which bring their arms and legs into the most curious complications imaginable, and awaken boisterous hilarity. The public appears to be charmed, and the piece will doubtless run. It has been cast with the whole strength of a powerful company, and put upon the stage in such an extravagantly liberal manner, that it would almost be ruin to a manager if it had an ephemeral existence.

The royal bridegroom, Princess Helena and Prince Christian, are passing their honeymoon at Osborne, and by command of the Queen a dance was given on the lawn to all her Majesty's servants there. As early as 6 o'clock in the afternoon, Majesty, with the bride and bridegroom, and other members of the royal family, entered a tent erected for their accommodation, and the dancing commenced, and lasted all the evening, only interrupted by a jovial supper. This is the first touch of anything like the destruction of the world, a heavy atmosphere that appears to surround the royal bride. Her nuptials were oppressively solemn and grandly done. The union was an unpopular one, and all the Queen's matches excited the indignation of the public. The opposition of the Prince of Wales was well known. And the splendor of the nuptial procession, the gorgeous attire of the guests, the rich gifts bestowed upon the bride (which have been valued at some £100,000), and the pomp and show, did not cheat any one into the belief that either the Court or the public in general welcomed Prince Christian as an addition to the royal family.

Catholicism is the last descendant of Martin Luther, has just died at Mariahilf. Her father was a devoted Catholic, and the first of the family to deny the doctrines of the great Protestant Reformer. Catherine Luther died a member of the Catholic Church, but all her life she was a devoted Protestant. The ceremony of her marriage, a celebrated French oculist, M. Blaudet, has recently discovered a new operation by which sight has been successfully restored in cases which appeared to be beyond hope. The *helo-prothèse* has been given to this operation. The restoration of the sight is effected through the introduction of light into the retina by means of a simple appliance called the *photophore*. The operation is performed by means of a simple appliance called the *photophore*. The operation is performed by means of a simple appliance called the *photophore*.

The Steamship "Kennebec"

CAPE MAY, July 26.—The steamer *Kennebec*, with about 1000 excursionists from Philadelphia, was greatly delayed on her trip down the river, and did not reach the landing till after 6 o'clock last evening. She started on her return to the city about half-past 8 o'clock.

The "Kennebec" Passes New Castle on Her Return.

NEW CASTLE, Del., July 26.—The steamer *Kennebec* passed here going up about 6 o'clock this morning, going very slow, and listed to one side from the excessive crowd on board.

The "Kennebec" Arrived Safe—Detained by Rough Weather.

Yesterday an excursion started from this city under the auspices of the Scott M. E. Church. The advertisement there was stated to be only a limited number of tickets to be sold, so that there need be no fear of being crowded. How well they kept their pledge, the deluded victims who relied on their veracity can testify. Instead of being overcrowded, the persons who had secured the seats had sold tickets *ad libitum*, and there were hundreds who were unable to go aboard, even after she was so jammed with her human freight as to preclude all idea of the excursionists having any enjoyment on their trip. Those left behind were doubtless the most fortunate of all, as from the moment of starting the miseries of the passengers began.

Some who started off were left behind, as the *Kennebec* started to return at eight P. M. On her way up she experienced the same severe stress of weather, but if anything, more violent than in going down the bay. Part of the time she "listed" so badly that one wheel was almost entirely out of the water, and she could only crawl along at a snail's pace. The passengers at this time were buddled together as close as they could crowd.

In this most uncomfortable manner she took about thirteen hours to reach the city, landing at the Washington street wharf about nine o'clock last evening. The passengers, as they landed, looked to be anything but in a happy frame of mind. Tired and jaded, and wearied with their long and uncomfortable trip, they came along in crowds. No one who saw their faces would dream of its being an excursion of pleasure.

Too much cannot be said in censure of the whole affair. It was gotten up in a manner that reflected great discredit on the promoters of it, and it does not subject them to a criminal charge. They defrauded the public by falsely representing that there would only be a limited number of tickets issued, so as to insure comfort and safety to those going on the excursion.

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The Storm in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—There was a terrific storm of rain, hail, and wind about Havre-de-Grace last night, which did much damage.

Canada—Discharge of Fenian Prisoners—Movements of General Sherman.

TORONTO, C. W., July 25.—Four more of the Fenian prisoners, natives of Buffalo, were discharged this afternoon. Their names are Dillon, Ellis, Carney, and Kirk. Several more of them, who are American citizens, will probably be discharged in a few days, the evidence against them not being sufficient to convict. General Sherman is expected here this evening. He will arrive in the 12 o'clock train.

THIRD EDITION

THE STORM LAST NIGHT.

Immense Destruction of Property.

VESSELS SUNK AND BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

A private despatch from Perryville, Md., says that the trestle-work of the new bridge over the Susquehanna was carried away last night by the force of the storm and surging waters. Loss estimated at \$1,000,000.

The Storm in Southern New York and Western Pennsylvania.

ALBANY, July 25.—The military returned from the anti-rent district to-night. A severe storm of rain and hail prevailed today along the line of the Susquehanna Railroad. It was particularly severe at the bridge a mile or two from the city. The bridge was washed away, and an excavation made of twenty feet in depth.

Collision of Abasco Lighthouse Between the Steamer "Westchester" and Schooner "Pequonia"—Both Vessels Sunk—No Lives Lost.

The steamer *Westchester*, commanded by Captain Carson, and one of the boats belonging to the Nautis Steamship Company, collided early on Saturday morning last with the schooner *Pequonia*, Captain Barry commanding, and sank her instantly. The *Westchester* was bound from New York to Wilmington, Del., and the *Pequonia* was bound for Boston. The collision occurred off Abasco lighthouse. At the time the vessel struck, one of the crew of the *Pequonia* sprang from her fore rigging to the steamer, while the rest barely succeeded in cutting away their boat in time to save themselves. They were picked up by the steamer, which was leaking badly. She was taken towards the shore, where the engineers did all they could to stop the leakage, but she sank in three lathoms of water near Carson's Inlet. The Philadelphia schooner was not insured, and is a total loss. The New York Wrecking Company is trying to raise the steamer.

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LATER FROM HAVRE-DE-GRACE.

Destruction of the Susquehanna Bridge.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 26.—A terrible tornado visited this vicinity about 7 o'clock last evening. The threatening masses of clouds, which hung around the horizon from northeast to west during the afternoon, rapidly concentrated north of this point, and at the above-named hour the storm burst upon us with irresistible fury, uprooting trees, prostrating houses, and doing much other damage.

The magnificent new bridge of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, spanning the river at this point, some twenty-five feet above tide-water, encountered the violence of the storm. It trembled for a moment, and then was hurled down from its piers into the river with a terrific crash.

Ten spans of the bridge, each 250 feet long, the labor of months, were rendered a complete wreck the moment they were struck with their debris for miles. Only one span, on the Cecil side, remains.

The loss cannot fall short of \$200,000, and is perhaps much greater. Several workmen were carried into the river with the falling spans, but were rescued.

Without this disaster, the Company confidently expected to have the bridge ready for travel in ninety days.

To-day several huge are travelling the river and bay carrying the wreckage of material, and the disaster, although serious, will be promptly met by the energy of the Company.

The wind lasted about fifteen minutes, and swept over the country in a beat about ten miles per hour.

We learn that considerable damage was done at Fort Deposit by the storm.

PERRYVILLE, Md., July 26.—During a violent tornado last evening, several spans of the bridge were lifted from their bearings upon the stone-work and thrown into the river. The wood-work has all been secured, and most of it can be used again.

The work of rebuilding has already commenced. The stone-work is not in the least injured. There is every reason to believe that the whole work will be completed for the passage of trains previous to the first of January next.

Commencement at Lafayette College.

EASTON, Pa., July 26.—The commencement exercises took place at Lafayette College yesterday. Professor H. S. Osborn delivered the introductory lecture of the Scientific School, and was followed by the Valedictory oration by George T. Keller, Esq. of Pennsylvania, and Master's oration by Rev. Moses Drupe, of New Jersey.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Rev. Dr. Edwards, President of the Washington and Jefferson College.

The oration of Rev. Dr. Plumer, on Tuesday night, before the Literary Societies, was upon the "Study of the Ancient Languages."

At noon yesterday the ladies of Easton gave a dinner at the Masonic Hall to the Alumni. Ex-Governor Pollock presided.

Ohio Politics.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—The Democratic Convention of the Fourth District of Ohio, held at Piqua yesterday, appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The nomination of a candidate for Congress was postponed.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Cotton is buoyant but unchanged. Flour dull; sales of 6000 barrels at unchanged prices. Southern easier; sales 250 barrels at 80 cents. Wheat quiet, but a decline tendency. Corn unchanged; 40,000 bushels sold at 24 1/2 cents. Beef quiet. Pork buoyant at 81 1/2 to 82 1/2 for mess.

Letter from Harriet Hosmer.

Harriet Hosmer writes from Rome to a friend in Boston:— "I have been a good deal amused at a curt sketch of me, which seems to be going the rounds of the American press—the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Fairfield, of Hillsdale College, Michigan, who says:—'Harriet Hosmer is a fast Massachusetts girl, making \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year by her chisel, but never succeeds in living within her income, while she has long since exhausted her patrimony. She drives the fastest horses in the place, and she makes the most beautiful marbles ever looked upon.' Now, so far as the patrimony goes, in spite of its having been long since exhausted, it is all at the present moment safely invested in America; and so far as the fast horses go (which is never very far), it is quite true that I drive them when I am not in a hurry; when I am I walk; and as to the marble—ahem! well, we will let that go; perhaps it comes near the truth than any statement in the paragraph."

The Fractional Currency Specimens.—Treasurer Spinner is now prepared to supply applicants with specimens during the same severe stress of weather, but if anything, more violent than in going down the bay. Part of the time she "listed" so badly that one wheel was almost entirely out of the water, and she could only crawl along at a snail's pace. The passengers at this time were buddled together as close as they could crowd.

In this most uncomfortable manner she took about thirteen hours to reach the city, landing at the Washington street wharf about nine o'clock last evening. The passengers, as they landed, looked to be anything but in a happy frame of mind. Tired and jaded, and wearied with their long and uncomfortable trip, they came along in crowds. No one who saw their faces would dream of its being an excursion of pleasure.

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THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Kentucky—General Rousseau and the Vandalia—General Hobson's Resignation, etc.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Gov. Bramlet will likely order a special election in September to fill the vacancy caused by the not unexpected, yet, I think, ill-advised resignation of General Rousseau. If prevailed on to run for it, though in questionable taste, he will likely be re-elected, though for obvious reasons, not with the aid of all his former political supporters.

General Hobson, in his speeches, says:— "I sustain the restoration policy of President Johnson, and am no eleven-hour convert to it. I believe it is the only policy now presented that will relieve the country from radicalism, secession, and disorder. Let me, however, tell you, my friends, that the first issue before you now is whether the Union men of this State, and the Government, defending it in the council and on the battle-field, are to surrender the control of our affairs to a party that was gotten up here by secessionists and secession sympathizers alone. I am the candidate in this contest against that party."

General Hobson, if elected (and he will be, I trust, by at least 10,000 to 20,000 majority), will act as the candidate of both wings of our party, against that party, upon that issue.

Many secession 'Democrats,' as well as Union conservationists, will claim recognition as delegates from Kentucky in the Philadelphia Convention.

Letter from Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, July 18.—Editor of *Macon Telegraph*.—Sir:—I have your letter of the 17th. I have, from the first, disapproved of the suggestion that you should appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. It has no connection with the duties of my office. I am not here for that purpose. Without a clear demonstration that a large majority desired it (which cannot be given in time), it would be arrogant assumption on my part. Under any circumstances it would be inappropriate and distasteful to me. I have said nothing, because I have seen that the people were very properly taking this affair into their own hands, and would only damage the Convention by the holding of district conventions if they desired to be represented in that Convention, this is the proper plan.

I speak out now, only because I see the proposition seriously made, and the district convention, by resolution, devotes upon me the duty of appointing the delegates at large. To avoid a false move, I beg to state through your paper that I respectfully decline making those appointments, for some of the reasons above assigned, and others not necessary to be stated. I do not intend to take this course, because it is so easy to appoint the delegates at large through the district conventions in a way to insure conformity with the popular preference. Each district convention may nominate two delegates for the State at large, and from the number thus put into nomination the district delegates may be authorized to appoint four delegates. If such a plan was approved by the district conventions, the district delegates could easily assemble and make a selection. I trust you will do for what it is worth.

Train on Valladolid—The Philadelphia Convention.

QUARRELS AMONG THE BROTHERS—George Francis Train met Vallandigham in waiting at the White House. Train tells "Va." he must not come to Philadelphia for he would only damage the Convention, and that men like him must take back seats. "Va." got excited, said he represented the people of his district, who are the only representatives of the President in the Convention, and when he was sent to Philadelphia he would go and make himself heard and felt.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

Sir:—Latter-day correspondents are so active that a private conversation on the top of the Pyramid of Ghizah, or at the bottom of a Bazarat gold mine, you will no doubt report the next morning, when the cable is laid; cut what is that compared with the above paragraph? Where a whisper in the antechamber of the White House is heard in the *Tribune* office the same day? True, we met Vallandigham at the Ohio delegation, and expressed a hope that extremes would not ornament the Convention. He asked for names; of course present company prevented me; but I stated that if twelve-war a failure—points the party-prize gentleman consent to be shut out; I thought it would make a great difference to the success of the Convention.

Vallandigham replied that Prussia and Italy combined against Austria; so parties may ally to overthrow an enemy, saying that Stevens and Sumner were obstructive to the party and their unity. And there may be Democrats objectionable to their party. Why cannot they also unite for a common cause? Let us omit the past, he said, and commence *de novo* on the 14th of August.

I believe that if a few of the present Chicago leaders will agree to sink office, individuality, and personal ambition, this time the country will be better for it. If I am of sufficient importance to be offensive, I will willingly make room for others. I would like to see a young leader ("How Train would do it?") not severely criticize the platform of the National Union party of Nebraska, perhaps you will permit me to say that I would like to see a convention of delegates who could indorse the sixth resolution.

Sixth. That we most fully and cordially approve of the stern and inflexible patriotism of President Johnson during the same severe stress of weather, but if anything, more violent than in going down the bay. Part of the time she "listed" so badly that one wheel was almost entirely out of the water, and she could only crawl along at a snail's pace. The passengers at this time were buddled together as close as they could crowd.

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is very great concerning the safety of the boat and passengers, as she was reported all around to be lost. The feelings of indignation were very intense, and justly so. Such outrageous frauds will be sternly frowned down upon by the public. It was, to sum up everything, a most disgraceful affair. On her way up a *Kennebec* passed the *Sloan* going down, also very much crowded.

The Storm in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—There was a terrific storm of rain, hail, and wind about Havre-de-Grace last night, which did much damage.

Canada—Discharge of Fenian Prisoners—Movements of General Sherman.

TORONTO, C. W., July 25.—Four more of the Fen